

Hussein Gives Amnesty To PLO Fighters in Reconciliation Effort

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

PARIS — King Hussein of Jordan, in a move intended to smooth his tense relationship with the Palestine Liberation Organization, has announced an amnesty for hundreds of Palestinians charged with having committed "crimes against state security" in Jordan during the civil war of 1970.

The amnesty is seen as part of the king's plan to achieve not only a reconciliation with the PLO but to lay the groundwork for a Palestinian-Jordanian federation that would come into being after the withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank and Gaza under an overall Middle East settlement.

King Hussein opened his campaign in a public speech last month and followed it up in several newspaper interviews. He said that consultations with the PLO had begun and that he was expecting to receive Yasser Arafat in Amman later this month for intensive negotiations.

The date for Mr. Arafat's visit has not been announced in keeping with the PLO leader's habit of moving rapidly without previous announcement to reduce the danger of attack on his plane or car.

The amnesty constitutes a departure from long-standing Jordanian policy. In the past, Jordanian officials have said that court cases arising from the 1970 war between the PLO and the Jordanian Army would never be dropped for political reasons. They said that normal judicial procedures would be followed but that the defendants could expect lenient verdicts.

The amnesty is believed to affect several hundred Palestinian fighters who went to Lebanon after 1970 and who are now dispersed throughout Arab countries. Many of these are thought to carry Jordanian passports, but very few, if any, returned to Jordan after the evacuation of Beirut even though many have families in Jordan. The amnesty evidently is intended to make such a return possible.

U.S. Ex-Officials Extend 'No First Use' Proposal

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three former top government officials who called in April for the United States to renounce first use of atomic weapons in a war have widened their proposal and called for "no nasty second use" either.

The idea, laid out in a speech Thursday by Robert S. McNamara, secretary of defense in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, is that there must be "no spasmodic nuclear response" to any country's first use of a nuclear weapon "until it has been determined beyond any possible doubt" that the explosion was "intentional and purposeful."

Mr. McNamara claimed that the United States had neglected the improvements necessary to insure communications between the leaders of atomic superpowers in such a crisis and the provisions to protect the authorities who could, in effect, call off a nuclear war.

The Reagan administration has requested \$18 billion for improvements to these so-called command and control matters over the next several years, continuing a trend set in motion during the Carter administration.

Mr. McNamara, McGeorge

Political observers in Amman have been expecting the king to make conciliatory gestures toward the Palestinians for some time. Other moves may take the form of bringing politicians into the government who have good relations with the Palestinians. The present prime minister, Murad Badran, is not liked by militant Palestinians.

King Hussein, in an interview with The New York Times and The London Times two weeks ago, conceded past bitterness in his relations with the PLO but described the relationship between Jordan and the Palestinians as "the most meaningful, constructive and enduring relationship between any members of the Arab family."

The king said that the two partners in the proposed federation would "maintain their respective identities and their right to self-determination." He did not say how his proposal differed from the Palestinian call for an independent Palestinian state and from President Ronald Reagan's proposal for an "association" between Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Reagan in a speech in September proposed a key role for Jordan in future negotiations for a Middle East settlement. King Hussein, who was consulted by U.S. diplomats before the speech, welcomed the Reagan initiative and called on the Arabs to seize the opportunity even if some parts of the statement were "vague or negative."

At the same time, King Hussein has made it clear that he feels bound by the Arab summit decision making the PLO the sole representative of the Palestinian people and that he will not act without the assurance of continued political and financial backing by Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab regimes.

King Hussein appears to feel that the only promising avenue of progress lies in a reconciliation between him and Mr. Arafat that would enable them to come up with a common position on Mr. Reagan's initiative.



Ahmad Hassan, 68, a Lebanese citizen whose house in West Beirut was damaged during fighting between Israelis and Palestinians, told reporters through his shattered windows Friday that he was ready to start a new life now that the war was over.

Marines' Job in Beirut: 'Just Standing There'

Hope Seems to Be That U.S. Presence Alone Will Help Lebanese Army

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — U.S. marines sent here as part of the multinational peacekeeping force have settled at Beirut's international airport, where they are the least visible, and probably the least busy, of the three contingents making up the 3,900-member body.

Their role in the capital is unclear. But it seems to involve the hope that their mere presence will help the Lebanese Army regain confidence after seven years of doing virtually nothing.

In fact, each of the three participating nations appears to have defined its mission in a separate and somewhat different way.

The 1,650 French troops can be seen all over the capital, in the Christian eastern sector as well as the Moslem western one, riding in jeeps, trucks or armored cars or just standing at street corners in twos and threes.

Their obvious intent, as French officials readily confirm, is to restore a sense of security to the civilian population. But they have also actively aided the Lebanese Army in reasserting its authority over the capital, to the point of searching cars for arms at checkpoints.

The 1,100 Italian marines and paratroopers are concentrated in and around the three Palestinian camps of Sabra, Chatila and Borge

Barajusi and thus are bearing the brunt of the peacekeeping force's main reason for coming to Beirut: to protect the Palestinians from a recurrence of the massacres inflicted on them by Christian militiamen last month.

The Italian government, however, has refused to allow them to get involved in security checks of cars and people.

In contrast to the high profile of the French and Italians, the presence of U.S. troops is scarcely noticeable even at the international airport.

Two marines standing alongside a few Lebanese Army soldiers at the last checkpoint before the airport entrance, and several others posted at the gates of a nearby compound serving as headquarters, are among the few signs to the Lebanese public that there 1,200 U.S. marines inside.

There are also helicopters shuttling back and forth between the airport and several ships standing within sight offshore and a landing area guarded by marines at a nearby beachfront.

When Colonel James Mead, commander of the 32d Marine amphibious unit was asked, "How do you describe your mission here?" he replied, "With difficulty."

"It's rather a unique one of 'presence' not taught at any of our military schools," he began with a smile.

The idea, he said, is to help establish the "proper environment" in which the Lebanese Army can reassess its badly bruised authority at the airport and in the capital.

Above all, the marines are not involved in providing "security" at the airport, a task that Colonel Mead said had belonged solely to the Lebanese Army.

"We are not in effect defending anything," he said. "We are just standing there actively watching in that the stability in the area is maintained."

If the marines see something unusual, such as unidentified armed elements, the information is passed on to the Lebanese Army and the peacekeeping force's command, Colonel Mead said. "But it is up to the Lebanese armed forces to take action in that regard," he said.

So far there has been one such incident, a group of Christian militiamen sighted near the Lebanese University east of the airport.

In addition to observing, the marines' main activity is clearing mines and unexploded ordnance from the airport grounds, the coastal road alongside it, and the university.

Colonel Mead said his troops had already discovered everything from 155mm shells to blasting caps to the deadly cluster bombs known as "birdies" — one of which exploded the second day the marines were here, killing one of them and wounding three.

The colonel said he was looking for more permanent quarters in tents with wooden floors, now that the rains are beginning and there is no sign of an early departure.

The colonel said the marines had uncovered 700 pieces of ammunition, 200 of them in caches. The 50 types of munitions recovered were from nine nations.

Colonel Mead said that the marines, in their nine days in Beirut, had encountered "no trouble whatsoever," and he described the working relationship with the Lebanese Army as "wonderful."

"There is a feeling of rebirth and hope," he said.

The largest apparent problem for the marine force is finding quarters. They are camped in shell-blasted and burned-out buildings in and around the civil aviation center and firefighting school adjacent to the main airport terminal.

There are three companies living in tents along one of the crossroads running across the airport's southern edge, where they overlook an Israeli unit about 300 yards away.

Colonel Mead said he had no contact with the Israeli soldiers. At first the Israeli unit pointed two tanks toward the marines. Negotiations to remove the tanks were carried out through diplomatic channels rather than directly. Thursday, the tanks were finally gone.

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UN Is Urged To Reopen Cyprus Issue

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Citing the eight-year occupation of a third of his country by Turkish troops, Spyros Kyprianou, the president of Cyprus, has called on the United Nations to schedule a new debate on the Cyprus question.

At the same time Thursday, Mr. Kyprianou urged the world body "in spite of its weakness" to convene a special session to deal with the question of carrying out resolutions and to add a similar discussion to the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly.

"We should concentrate not merely on the adoption of resolutions and declarations," Mr. Kyprianou said, "but also, which is certainly more important, on their implementation."

Recalling Cyprus' "proud 7,000-year history," Mr. Kyprianou said that nothing had had as severe an effect on the island as the Turkish invasion of 1974 and the subsequent occupation.

"The aggression of Turkey against Cyprus," he said, "is not only a present-day violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity; it is also a sacrilegious trespass on one of the oldest recorded histories in the world."

Mr. Kyprianou, one of six heads of state who are in New York for the 37th annual meeting of the General Assembly, said that his government was still trying to determine the fate of 1,600 people missing since the invasion. He asked the world body to exert moral pressure on the Turkish government to assist in the search and to remove its forces of occupation.

Mr. Kyprianou said that Cyprus would welcome "as long as necessary" a UN peacekeeping group to supervise a united Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot police force made up in accordance with the population ratio.

Union Federation Offers Talks if El Al Restarts

TEL AVIV — The powerful Histadrut trade union federation said Friday that it was ready to negotiate on a plan to reorganize the grounded national airline, El Al, but demanded that full operations be resumed first.

The airline, which has been wracked by industrial disputes for the past few years, stopped operating Sept. 22 in a dispute over the terms of employment of stewards, and management issued a reorganization plan calling for the dismissal of several hundred employees.

WORLD BRIEFS

India Rejects New Controls on A-Fuel

NEW DELHI — India will not accept any new safeguards for the supply of enriched uranium by France to fuel the U.S.-built Tarapur atomic power plant, Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said Friday. Mr. Rao told the upper house of Parliament, "India will not accept any change ... in the Indo-U.S. treaty of 1963." The 30-year treaty covered the supply of enriched uranium to India by the United States. Washington halted the sales two years ago after India refused to agree to international supervision of all its nuclear power plants, as required by a 1978 U.S. law.

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi agreed two months ago that France could replace the United States as the fuel supplier. France agreed, but asked India to accept the latest International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on uranium fuel sales, including international supervision of fuel reprocessing even after a fuel supply contract expires.

China Is Said to Set Terms to Russia

TOKYO — A visiting Chinese official was quoted Friday as saying that China has demanded the withdrawal of 600,000 Soviet troops from the Soviet-Chinese border as one of three conditions for improving relations with Moscow.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, made the remark at the opening of a private conference Thursday in Tokyo, a Japanese parliamentary source said.

The source quoted Mr. Wang as saying that the Soviet Union has 1.5 million troops stationed along its border with China and that China wanted 600,000 of them withdrawn. China's other two conditions were to be that Moscow withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and that it stop supporting Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Saudi Arabia Deports Khomeini Aide

RIYADH — The Saudi Arabian Interior Ministry said Friday that it had deported the representative of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to this year's Moslem pilgrimage following a riot by the bands of Iranian pilgrims in Medina Thursday night.

At least 19 persons were injured in the clashes. Saudi Arabia said pilgrims from other nationalities were also involved, the spokesman said. He said Hojatoleslam Mohammed Khoineh had been deported along with 70 others.

In a statement read over the Saudi state radio, the spokesman said, "Those remaining are warned to refrain from undermining security and to be calm and devote themselves to the pilgrimage, otherwise the punishment will be more severe." The statement was translated into Persian for the 89,000 Iranian pilgrims in Saudi Arabia.

Sweden Says Submarine Still Trapped

BERGA NAVAL BASE, Sweden — A foreign submarine is still trapped in the Stockholm archipelago after failing to break through the heavy steel cables of an anti-submarine net, the Swedish Navy reported Friday.

The hunt for the sub by about 40 surface ships and 10 helicopters entered its second week, and the navy dropped more depth charges before dawn, trying to damage the sub and bring it to the surface. Official spokesman refer to the submarine only as a foreign vessel, but it is widely believed to be from the Soviet bloc.

A navy spokesman, Captain Sven Carlsson, confirmed a report in the newspaper Dagens Nyheter that the submarine had tried to escape Friday into Mysingen Bay but had failed to break through an anti-submarine net across the 500-yard passage. He also confirmed a report that a submarine was detected Thursday trying to get into Horn Bay, apparently to aid the trapped sub.

Fukuda Leads Anti-Suzuki Campaign

TOKYO — Political rivals of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki opened a campaign Friday to topple him, citing "grumblings from across the nation" as proof of his failure to cure Japan's economic ills.

The charge came in the face of a government decision to spend \$7.6 billion to revitalize the economy. Former Prime Minister Takaaki Fukuda led the anti-Suzuki camp at a book publication ceremony attended by a faction from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

"We may be outnumbered, but listen to grumblings from across the nation on Prime Minister Suzuki's failures to handle the economy," Mr. Fukuda said. "The nation's leader who knows how to rebuild the nation's ailing economy," said Toshiro Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency.

Mitterrand Denounces Role of Dollar

KINSHASA, Zaire — Presidents François Mitterrand of France and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire jointly denounced Western economic policies on Friday, and called for a greater control over world money and commodity markets.

Mr. Mitterrand, in an allusion to the U.S. dollar, denounced the existence of a "dominant unit of currency" in the world, a "speculative currency" that he said, "weights heavily on those who have to pay for primary products."

Both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Mobutu spoke at the opening of the 9th French and African summit meeting attended by 43 countries. Mr. Mitterrand, who stopped here on the third leg of an African tour, is a frequent critic of U.S. monetary and economic policies. Zaire is heavily in debt to Western banks, and an emergency banking conference is to be held here Monday to discuss Zaire's decision to stop paying off its international loans.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Agreements Improve India-Bangladesh Ties

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Relations between India and Bangladesh, strained for several years over border disputes, appear to have improved markedly with the signing of agreements on several issues, including an interim accord on sharing the waters of the Ganges.

The agreements, signed Thursday, provide two days of meetings here between India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, and Bangladesh's military ruler, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad. The talks were the first in eight years between leaders of the two countries.

Expansion of the flow of the 150-mile (240-kilometer) stretch of the Ganges that runs through Bangladesh was not definitely resolved. Increased flow of the river in Bangladesh is regarded by most development experts as essential to its chances for self-sufficiency.

But both sides agreed in a joint communiqué to set an 18-month deadline for completion of feasibility studies and implementation of a resulting water flow plan. This would take place without additional political discussions.

Mrs. Gandhi and General Ershad also agreed that adjustments will be made to the daily water flow schedule from India's Farakka Barrage, a dam across the Ganges west of the Bangladesh border. But there will be no increase in the total flow until a permanent solution is found.

India has resisted diverting more water from the Ganges through a canal north of Farakka that connects the Ganges and a branch, the Haldi. It has said that more water in the Ganges is necessary to develop the port of Calcutta free of silt.

After Pakistan lost a war with India in 1971 and East Pakistan gained its independence to become Bangladesh, the new nation's relations with India appeared to be based on gratitude. But after the assassination of Sheikh Mujib Rahman, the country's first leader in a coup in 1975, tensions began to develop. They became particularly acute after Indian-trained rebels began operating in Bangladesh.

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Heavy silting has already made it impossible for large ships to reach either Calcutta or Haldia, a container port 55 miles down-

HOW TO REACH BELGIUM

the heart

Belgian Local Elections on Sunday Seen as Test of Government Policy

Reuters
BRUSSELS — Belgian's municipal elections Sunday are being portrayed by opposition parties as a national appraisal of the 10-month-old government and the economic austerity program it has imposed.

The elections, the first nationwide ballot since last November, are purely local in their administrative impact, and the parties of

the center-right ruling coalition say they bear no relation to national politics.

But campaigners and political commentators attribute more importance than usual to their results this time.

Belgium's previous ruling coalition, of Social Christians and Socialists, was not much more successful than the present government in dealing with the nation's economic problems. But a spokesman for the Socialist Party said recently, "These elections are a chance for voters to give their verdict on the policies of this government."

Unemployment and inflation have worsened since Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' coalition of Social Christians and Liberals took power. Official figures show unemployment has risen to 11 percent from 9.9 percent last November and inflation to 9.4 percent from 8.1 percent.

In February, the government announced austerity measures that included a price freeze, reductions in family allowances and unemployment benefits, increases in social security fees and the gasoline and income taxes, and reductions in the military and education budgets.

The effects of an eight and one-half percent devaluation of the Belgian franc at the same time, aimed at boosting exports and stimulating the economy, are just beginning to show.

In the depressed southern French-speaking region of Wallonia, Belgium's once-mighty steel industry is on the brink of collapse, with plant closures and layoffs adding to the toll of unemployment.

There are other factors that could hurt the government's showing.

In Flemish-speaking Flanders, voters are thought likely to give more votes to the Flemish separatist party, the People's Union, than the ruling coalition. A judicial investigation into the tax affairs of the Social Christian leader, Paul Vanden Boeynants, could cost the party further support.

The local elections coincide with efforts by Mr. Martens to win trade union acceptance for new wage restrictions and social security cuts. But officials say the government will not be swayed in its economic policies, whatever the outcome of the vote.

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Readership Survey

Reading

01 Which issues of the International Herald Tribune apart from today's have you read or looked at in the last week?

6 out of 6 (11) 3 out of 6 (5)
5 out of 6 (13) 2 out of 6 (6)
4 out of 6 (4) 1 out of 6 (3)

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03 Which of these sections do you usually read or look at?

Front page news (28) (13) Comics/cartoons (6)
Editorial page (7) Sport (4)
Business and Finance -Editorial (75) Arts, leisure (6)
-Tabular (28) Special supplements (51)
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No-one else <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (26) (14)	One business colleague <input type="checkbox"/> (13)
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05 a) Approximately how many trips by air have you made during the last 12 months? (count each round trip as one)

b) Of these round air trips how many were for business or professional purposes?

None 1-5 6-9 10-20 21+
Total trips by air (15) (7) (13) (22) (16)
Base: all respondents

Business trips by air (12) (7) (16) (22) (13)
Base: all air travellers

06 Approximately how many visits have you made by air, for business purposes, to each of these destinations in the last 12 months?

Have visited, at least once
Domestic flight within your own country of residence (17) (50)
Europe,outside your country of residence (30)
U.S.A. (5)
Canada (12)
Central & South America (10)
Republic of South Africa (4)
Africa (16)
Australia/New Zealand (6)
Japan (12)
Singapore (13)
Hong Kong (14)
Other S.E. Asia (19)
Gulf States/Kuwait (8)
Saudi Arabia (6)
Other Arab States (3)
Other destinations (10)
Base: all business air travellers

07 On business air trips, which class do you normally travel on...

a) long trips (over four hours)
b) short trips (up to four hours)
a) Long trips (4 hours+) (11) (13)
b) Short trips (under 4 hours) (11) (13)
First class (23) (13)
Business class or equivalent (40) (54)
Full fare economy (28) (53)
Other (7) (7)
Base: all business air travellers

08 Do you hold a VIP/Executive card with any airline?

Yes (34) (15) No (26)
Base: all business air travellers

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Goods & Services

09 Approximately, how many times, if at all, during the last 12 months have you...

a) Rented a car on business?
b) Rented a car on business when in another country?

a) Rented all on business Rented abroad on business

Not rented <input type="checkbox"/> (5) (0)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (6) (37)
1-2 times <input type="checkbox"/> (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (2)
3-6 <input type="checkbox"/> (15)	<input type="checkbox"/> (14)
7+ <input type="checkbox"/> (11)	<input type="checkbox"/> (8)

10 Thinking of your travel away from home on business, how often do you stay in first class international hotels?

Always/almost always (50) (26) Never (19)
Frequently (16) Do not travel on business
Occasionally (15)

11 Which, if any, of the following do you usually buy at duty-free shops?

Cigarettes (24) (39) Cognac (52)
Cigars/tobacco (16) Other alcoholic beverages (45)
Whisky (56) Perfumes/toilet water (43)

12 Which of the following do you have in your home at present?

Gin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (78) (40)	Scotch Whisky <input type="checkbox"/> (88) (41)
Brandy <input type="checkbox"/> (56)	Other whisky <input type="checkbox"/> (51)
Cognac <input type="checkbox"/> (77)	Rum <input type="checkbox"/> (53)
Champagne <input type="checkbox"/> (57)	Sherry <input type="checkbox"/> (58)
Vodka <input type="checkbox"/> (72)	Port <input type="checkbox"/> (53)
Aperitif/Vermouth <input type="checkbox"/> (53)	Sake <input type="checkbox"/> (10)
Liqueurs <input type="checkbox"/> (76)	Imported beers <input type="checkbox"/> (41)

1982
Readership Survey

Classification

12 Are you

Occupation

17 Are you

in employment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (57) (59)	a housewife <input type="checkbox"/> (2)
retired <input type="checkbox"/> (6)	otherwise not in employment <input type="checkbox"/> (2)
a student <input type="checkbox"/> (3)	

18 What is your profession?

Businessman <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (46) (101)	Medical/legal/academic <input type="checkbox"/> (10) (101)
Scientist/Technologist <input type="checkbox"/> (6)	Diploma/civil servant <input type="checkbox"/> (10)
Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> (8)	Artist, author, actor, musician <input type="checkbox"/> (5)
Architect/surveyor <input type="checkbox"/> (1)	Armed forces, police <input type="checkbox"/> (1)
Engineer <input type="checkbox"/> (10)	Other <input type="checkbox"/> (13)

Base: all in employment

19 Approximately how many people are in the establishment in which you work, including yourself?

(By establishment we mean whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address)

Less than 10 <input type="checkbox"/> (7) (6)	300-999 <input type="checkbox"/> (14)
10-24 <input type="checkbox"/> (2)	1000-1999 <input type="checkbox"/> (6)
25-99 <input type="checkbox"/> (19)	2000+ <input type="checkbox"/> (14)
100-299 <input type="checkbox"/> (15)	Do not work in an establishment <input type="checkbox"/> (3)

If you do not work in an establishment, skip to Q23

Base: all in employment

20 In which of the following industry sectors is your company principally engaged?

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining (6) (42)

Wholesale, retail, Export/import agency (10)

Manufacturing industries (2)

Engineering, construction (9)

Transport, tourism (6)

Banking, insurance, financial services (13) (43)

Advertising, PR, publishing, broadcasting (8)

Education (9)

Government/diplomatic/international agencies (4)

Arts, entertainment (5)

Other (6)

Base: all in employment

21 What is a), your position and b), your responsibility within that establishment?

a) Position

Chief executive/owner proprietor/partner (2) (65)

Senior management (28)

Middle management (20)

Executive (9)

Clerical (2)

Other (11)

Do not work in an establishment (3)

b) Responsibility

Financial (20) (66)

Marketing/Export/Sales (23)

Operations (17)

Technical (20)

Purchasing (6)

General management (31)

Other (19)

Base: all in employment

22 Are you a Director or member of the Management Board of the organisation for which you work?

Yes (23) (67)

No (5)

Base: all in employment

23 In the last 12 months, in your business or professional capacity have you been involved at all in purchase or leasing decisions for any goods or services listed below?

(Check all that apply)

Car fleets and company cars (26) (11)

Vans/trucks (10)

Word processors/automatic typewriters (33)

Office equipment: copiers, calculators, typewriters (43)

Main-frame computers/computers with network systems (15)

Stand-alone computers/personal/office computers (18)

EDP/Computer service/software (18)

Business/industrial site selection/building/construction (18)

Scientific/medical instruments (10)

Telephone & telecommunications systems (28)

Company aircraft (2) (12)

Plant and equipment (8)

Primary, raw materials and chemicals (1)

Banking/financial services (30)

Company insurance/pension plans (20)

Staff recruitment (8)

Advertising and PR services (28)

Freight/transportation services (25)

Transfer of technology services (4)

Base: all in employment

24 a) In how many countries does the organization for which you work have offices?

One (1) (1)

Two-nine (29)

Ten or more (50)

Base: all in employment

b) Do you work in the world-wide head office of the organization for which you work?

Yes (32) (69)

No (6)

Base: all in employment

1982
Readership Survey

Dear Reader,

This page probably looks familiar. We ran a version of it several times last Spring. Back then, the blanks after each question were there to be filled in by our readers.

Almost 5,000 thousand of you did so, in every corner of the world, and the completed pages which you mailed back to Research Services Ltd

Protectionist Hokum

Democrats running for the presidency in 1984 are tempted to go flat-out protectionist. Organized labor says it is going to throw its unified support behind a chosen candidate early in the campaign. Among the candidates, bidding is getting hot. It is depressing, but not surprising, to see Walter F. Mondale out on the union convention circuit winning enthusiastic applause with speeches about the unfairness of letting Japanese companies sell all those cars in America to people who would otherwise buy American.

The American anxiety over Japanese imports is turning into an obsession. The danger in that obsession is that it deflects people's attention from the real causes of economic distress and instead generates xenophobia, the most unhelpful of public responses.

In its most common form, the accusation against the Japanese is that they enjoy open access to the American market while they make it difficult for Americans to sell there. That is not entirely wrong. But it is hard to think that, with the most open market in the world, Japan would buy many American cars. The most expensive ingredient in a car is labor, and the Japanese factories produce a compact car with 45 percent less labor than the Americans do — and with better quality control to boot. The American automobile manufacturers have serious disadvantages in world competition, but access to the Japanese market is the least of it.

In steel as in autos, the companies have lost control of wages, and labor costs now run about twice the average for the American

economy. Those extremely high labor costs leave producers vulnerable to foreign competition. But that is a subject you will rarely hear mentioned at union conventions.

Despite some specific industries' loss of position, the American economy as a whole remains highly competitive on world markets. The United States exports far more in manufactured goods than it imports, and it exports far more in agricultural products than it imports. That is how it pays its oil bill.

Management and labor in several declining industries, most notably steel, are carrying on an aggressive campaign to persuade Americans that the whole economy is sinking. That is flatly untrue. Taking the economy all together, labor productivity is still the highest in the world, by a substantial margin. Protecting American steel and auto manufacturers by barring foreign imports does not save American jobs. It only redistributes unemployment, to the benefit of the protected producers at the expense of everyone else.

The structure of the American economy is now going through a period of deep historic change. Some sectors — energy, communications, information — are rising in wealth and competitive position. Others are losing. It is a painful process for society, and particularly for the people caught in the shrinking industries. They are entitled to special consideration and aid. But neither they nor the country are helped by politicians who tell them that all their troubles are to be blamed on the Japanese. Mr. Mondale knows it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Creator ex Machina

James Ussher, the 17th century archbishop of Armagh, is remembered for his calculation that God created the world in the year 4004 B.C. The estimate strikes modern ears as incongruous because it offers exactness in a theological matter in which scientific precision has no place. Like church and state, religious and scientific explanations are best kept separate. Hence there is reason for unease about two recent books from distinguished scientists who offer decidedly mystical explanations of how life arose on Earth.

The conventional scientific view is that life evolved by chance from the soup of chemicals that covered the early Earth. Francis Crick, the biologist, does not reject this thesis, but because of unresolved problems it contains he proposes in "Life Itself" a radical alternative; that the early Earth was seeded with spores dispatched in an interstellar rocket by an earlier civilization. Such an origin would explain the virtual uniformity of the genetic code in all known forms of life.

The chemical soup hypothesis holds that all that is needed for life to start is the emergence of a chemical that can both mutate and replicate itself: Evolution can then get to work. A famous laboratory simu-

lation 30 years ago confirmed that most of the right chemical ingredients were likely to have been present on the prebiotic Earth. However, no one has yet managed the next stage, that of getting a nucleic acid system to materialize from the soup.

Mr. Crick is biology's pre-eminent theorist and his views merit respect. But by shifting the origin of life from Earth to some other planet, he replaces one problem with another. That route of escape can be taken to extremes, and astronomers Fred Hoyle and Chandra Wickramasinghe have done so in "Evolution From Space." Their thesis is that the Earth has been continually bombarded with genetic elements from outer space. These cosmic genes, they surmise, are directed by a higher intelligence, intermediate between ourselves and a deity.

Their thesis is more in the nature of mysticism than a testable hypothesis. Like Archbishop Ussher's, their argument is a mixture of incompatible elements. The problem of explaining how life evolved from the chemicals naturally present on the early Earth is immensely difficult, but scientists need not yet abandon hope. Evidently, life is possible.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Now Sweden, Too, Devalues

In carrying out his austerity program, Olof Palme has the advantage of the labor unions' full confidence. But isn't it ultimately the evolution of the international situation that will determine the success or failure of his efforts?

The spectacular devaluation of the krona puts Sweden's Nordic neighbors in a difficult situation. Denmark, a member state of the European Community, devalued its currency by 3 percent in June; Norway carried out a 6-percent devaluation in the third quarter and Finland devalued by 4 percent as recently as Oct. 7. The view in industrial circles in Oslo is that these countries, which have close trade relations, have entered a vicious circle of devaluations rather than tackle the structural causes (wage costs, for instance) of the declining competitiveness of their exports.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Frightened of Information

The Soviet attitude toward information was neatly summed up by the late Andrei Amalrik when he wrote that the KGB spends millions of rubles to stop people from talking and then millions more to find out what they really think. But there is more than just absurdity in the situation. The Russians' fear of information is one of the main obstacles to the internal development and the external relations of the Soviet Union.

They fear information coming in, going out and circulating within their own country — unless they can control it. This means that facts are suppressed or distorted, that people at the top of the system lose touch with those at the bottom, that those at the bottom lose confidence in those at the top, that plans are based on false statistics and decisions on distorted information, that rumors abound, and that the entire nation remains isolated from the world in which it lives. No state can modernize in these circumstances, nor play an effective role in the modern world.

—The Times (London).

OCT. 10: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Taft Demands 'Open Door'

SHANGHAI — Disclaiming authority as an official spokesman of the American government and insisting that he spoke as an American citizen, Mr. William Taft at a banquet here re-avowed the adherence of America to the "open door" policy. He said that America would resort to every legitimate means to prevent injury to trade by the violation of the "open door" policy, through the granting of political preference to her competitors. He declared that America had special political and commercial interests in China because of the possession of the Philippines, which possession would not be terminated by sale or other sudden cessation. He disclaimed fear of China or of Chinese policy.

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The Losers, Says One, Were the Viet Cong

By Truong Nhu Tang

The writer, a founder of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam and minister of justice in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, fled on a boat loaded with 40 refugees in November 1979. This article is excerpted from the current issue of *The New York Review of Books*.

PARIS — On May 15, 1975, I was standing on the official dais reviewing the first Victory Day parade in Ho Chi Minh City, which had been known as Saigon until several months earlier. The crowd marching by waved the flags of the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The troops, though, bore only the North's colors.

I asked the general standing next to me where were the famous Viet Cong Divisions 1, 5, 7 and 9. Van Tien Dung, commander in chief of the North Vietnamese Army, answered coldly that the armed forces were now "unified." At that moment I began to understand my fate and that of the National Liberation Front.

When I was a student in Paris in the late 1940s, I had wanted desperately for my country nothing less than what France and other Western nations enjoyed — independence and a democratic political life. When Ho Chi Minh came to Paris to negotiate with the French, I became a devoted follower.

I returned to Saigon in 1958 and was appointed by the South Vietnamese government director of the national sugar refinery in 1964. I came to feel that scarcely any of the top leaders was a patriot and that I could not serve the country together with such corrupt generals and officials. In December 1960, at a jungle meeting, my friends suggested that we form the Provisional Committee of the NLF.

Almost All Southerners

Throughout this period we had close support from the North Vietnamese Communists. We were in fact dependent on them for weapons, communications and especially our propaganda network. But almost all of us were Southerners. One was not a communist movement. And the North Vietnamese never indicated that they wanted to impose communism on the South.

I was in prison when the 1968 Tet offensive swept the country. (Later I discovered that secret negotiations had been going on between the Americans and the NLF and I was to be traded for two American colonels.) The offensive proved catastrophic. It is a major irony of the Vietnam War that our propaganda transformed this military debacle into a brilliant victory, giving us new leverage in our diplomatic efforts, inciting the American anti-war move-

ment and disheartening the Washington planners. The truth was that Tet cost us half of our forces. Our losses were so immense that we were simply unable to replace them with new recruits. One consequence was that the Hanoi leadership began to move unprecedented numbers of troops into the South.

In June 1969, in response to a request by the Communist Party, which was preparing to participate in the Paris peace conference, we formed the Provisional Revolutionary Government. The Hanoi leadership accepted and supported the NLF platform at every point, and gave the firmest assurances of respect for the principle of South Vietnamese self-determination. Later, of course, we discovered that the North Vietnamese Communists had engaged in a deliberate deception to achieve what had been their true goal from the start — the destruction of South Vietnam as a political or social entity in any way separate from the North.

Watergate Surprise

After the Paris agreement was signed in 1973, most of us were preparing to create a neutralist government. We hoped America and the other signers would play an active role in protecting the agreement. Certainly no one expected Watergate and President Nixon's resignation.

No one expected America's easy and startlingly rapid abandonment of South Vietnam. I myself, the soon-to-be minister of justice, was preparing a policy of national reconciliation that specifically excluded reprisals.

It is important to note that our views were not based solely on naivete. In the 1960s NLF leaders had never hoped for total military victory against the Americans and their clients. Our entire strategy was formulated with the expectation that we would eventually be involved in some kind of coalition government.

A coalition government dedicated to concord and reconciliation was — and still is — the most pragmatic as well as the most humane means toward national unity. Such a government would be in accord with the strong Vietnamese moral tradition of showing grace to the

defeated and forgetting past hatred, a tradition that historically marked Vietnamese conduct even toward the Mongol and Chinese aggressors. Almost every Vietnamese family had ties with both Communists and anti-Communists.

Unfortunately, when the war did end, North Vietnamese vindictiveness and fanaticism blossomed into a ferocious exercise of power. Hundreds of thousands of former officials and army officers of the Saigon regime were imprisoned in "re-education camps." Millions of ordinary citizens were forced to leave their homes in the so-called New Economic Zones.

One month after the "re-education" program was imposed, few of those arrested had been released. I asked the leaders why they didn't free the people in the camps as promised. I was told that the authorities had said only that the former officials of the Saigon regime should bring with them food enough for a month.

A rigid authoritarianism settled down over the country, supported by the third-largest army in the world although Vietnam is among the 20 poorest nations in the world.

Members of the former resistance, their sympathizers and those who supported the Viet Cong are now filled with bitterness. These people swear openly that had they another chance their choice would be very different. One often hears views such as this: "I wouldn't give them even a grain of rice now. I would pull them out of their hiding places and denounce them to the authorities." The myth of Ho Chi Minh, the great patriot, has dissolved to nothing.

Northern Carpetbaggers

The radical and hidden nature of the North's takeover resulted in the displacement of virtually every moderate and neutralist. There was simply nothing to stop the most rapacious plans from being carried out. Carpetbagging Northern officials fought each other, sometimes at gunpoint, for the best offices, the most comfortable houses, the most lucrative positions.

The people kept their sense of humor, frequently ridiculing the party's slogans. Formerly Ho Chi Minh called on the population in the

North to double and triple their efforts to liberate their brothers and sisters of the South. Nowadays one hears those slogans slightly changed: "Everybody should double his efforts to buy a radio and bike for the party officials, and triple his production so that the officials can have a new house and a pretty girl friend."

Throughout the country the people have passively resisted forced collectivization. The party tries to ascribe economic failure to natural calamities and the destruction of war, but the underlying causes are social and psychological. There is widespread popular discontent, in addition to the failures of a totalitarian regime.

Theft of public goods and property is common. The cadre work less because they no longer believe in their Communist leaders.

Vietnam is now practically an instrument of Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia. There are at least 10,000 Soviet advisers in Vietnam. In my talks with party leaders I said: "You can make a revolution without clothes, but you cannot make a revolution by hunger, repression and building gulags." I protested that they had cheaply sold Vietnam's independence to the Soviet Union. The people hated the Soviets, calling them "Americans without dollars."

Not many can believe these things, just as they could not believe that the North would take over the South and set up a communist regime. But the truth is that for the first time in our history people have risked their lives to leave Vietnam. Large numbers never tried to flee Vietnam to escape French domination or the American intervention.

The Refugee Exodus

The refugee exodus began in earnest as the active population was systematically drafted into the protracted war against Cambodia and occupied Laos. For the first time since 1945, when famine killed 2 million people, Vietnam has been facing grave and widespread food shortages, because fanatical leaders have sacrificed their people in order to fulfill the obligations of "internationalism."

The golden opportunity to harness the energy of 55 million people to rebuild the shattered country came in April 1975 when foreign involvement ended. That was the time to initiate a policy of national reconciliation without reprisals, to establish a representative government that would include a spectrum of political parties and pursue a foreign policy of nonalignment. That was the time to foster a spirit of brotherhood and focus the country's attention on the task of national reconstruction.

The Communists, however, chose aggrandizement rather than reconciliation. The moment of military victory was the moment they began to eliminate the NLF. Many of my friends lamented, "They buried the NLF without even a ceremony." At the simple farewell dinner we held to formally disband the NLF in 1976, neither the party nor the government sent a representative. It was a gesture of scorn toward the nationalistic and democratic principles for which the Viet Cong had bled so conspicuously and which the international liberal community had sustained so faithfully.

Political power is now being concentrated in the families of Le Duan, Ho Chi Minh's successor, and of Le Duc Tho. Henry Kissinger's Paris adversary, Le Hong, Le Duan's son, is chief of security for the Politburo. Le Anh, another son, commands the missile defenses for the entire country. Le Duan's son-in-law is head of the air force and his brother-in-law has charge of the party propaganda apparatus.

I was given the opportunity to work for this government. After the Communists had eliminated the NLF and imprisoned most of those they considered potential enemies, they offered me the position of vice minister of nutrition. I refused. I could not ally myself with a regime that had proved itself inhuman and that the people hated so passionately.

Given the distrust and the ambitions that prevail in the area, solutions will not be easy. The quest for a compromise ought to be pursued, though, else Southeast Asia could again become the scene of a war that nobody wanted.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

Might Vietnam Be Enticed Out of Cambodia?

By Stanley Karnow

NEW YORK — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, when he was the proud ruler of Cambodia, used to travel the world in the pomp and circumstance befitting an Oriental potentate. Now he is a modest visitor in the United States, a man without a country and whose prospects for regaining his post authority are remote.

Yet his forlorn struggle to reassert himself deserves attention. It is symptomatic of a broader dispute between the Soviet Union and China to strengthen their influence in Southeast Asia.

Cambodia is currently a battlefield on which the Soviets and the Chinese are challenging each other through their respective proxies. Prince Sihanouk is in an awkward position. He fears and detests the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the genocidal movement that killed members of his family among hundreds of thousands of other Cambodians before the Vietnamese toppled its regime. But he has formed an alliance with the ultra-leftist faction in an attempt to drive the Soviet-backed Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

He sees no solution until the Soviets and the Chinese cease to use Cambodia as an arena in their own squabble. At the same time, though, he is exploring possible roles that the United States could play to ease tensions in the area.

The United States underwrites the seat he and his allies hold in the United Nations, so as to prevent international recognition of the surrogate regime that Vietnam set up after it occupied Cambodia four years ago. But UN endorsement has no practical value.

Prince Sihanouk would like the Reagan administration to furnish him with money and weapons. He argues that he could organize his

about 30,000 guerrillas who can do little more than harass the 180,000 Vietnamese.

Although they are unenthusiastic about having Vietnamese troops on their soil, the Cambodian people are evidently even more afraid of the Khmer Rouge. The problem for Prince Sihanouk is to work out a compromise that faces the Khmer Rouge and persuades the Vietnamese to pull out of the country. It is not a settlement that he can reach alone.

He sees no solution until the Soviets and the Chinese cease to use Cambodia as an arena in their own squabble. At the same time, though, he is exploring possible roles that the United States could play to ease tensions in the area.

ARTS / LEISURE

Colors Dark, Mood Light in Milan

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Without the swins, it would have been hard to realize that the Italian designers were showing spring-summer fashions all week.

Colors were mostly dark: solid black or white, or black and white with lots of browns, navys, neutrals and an occasional red. This is not what people expect from Italy, the land of Emilio Pucci and a country associated with explosive, colorful, and playful designs.

But otherwise, there was a light-hearted feeling on the runway. Italian designers have gotten over their battle-field-type clothes, which a few seasons ago, grimly reflected harsh political times and Red Brigade terrorism. Things may be the same, but the Italians have learned to cope, and this is reflected in happier fashions.

There were also many parties going on with the Pintos, the Missonis and Gianfranco Ferré turning. The most elaborate one was given by the Pintos, who own

Krizia. Black-tie and candlelit, it was decorated by Piero Pinto, who created two full Donziger Rousseau jungle tableaux, a fun reminder of Krizia's animal sweaters.

As always in Italy, it all happens above the waist (this time always double-belted), meaning that the Italian designers are great at creating wonderful separates, with a unique flair for fabrics and textures, but that their overall concept of a silhouette can be a bit foggy. The Italians do not have the French designers' acute sense of proportions and unique ability for pulling a look together. This accounts for the Italians showing so many pants and their hesitant approach to skirts, both in terms of shapes and hemlines.

Gianni Versace is right at the top and can be credited with being the most voluptuous of Italian designers, the only one who really knows how to cater to sexpots, preferably rich and well-traveled, which explains his popularity with French girls. His name is beginning to be solidly established in

Paris, where he is about to open his third boutique on the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

This time, his sexy contribution consisted of flowered or striped metal dresses, made of a liquid gold coat-of-mail-like material. These dresses, which suggestively follow every curve of the body, are also a technical revolution of sorts because Versace claims it is the first use in fashion history of a metal that can be stitched with cotton thread. He said the technique, which he patented, was developed by a factory in West Germany that used to make metallic accessories — belts and jewelry.

Yet, Versace said he is at a turning point. "Everything I did in the last ten years was a contrast of shapes and materials. Now, I'm looking for more simplicity. I want to get closer to a wider range of women in need of real clothes." With 100 boutiques around the world, Versace is a staggering success story who has to keep reminding himself that he dresses many different types of women.

The Missoni's newest pattern, used mainly on long cardigans, is a jacquard flower, which, through a photographic process, is blown up to such proportions it becomes almost abstract. Another new pattern is snakeskin, also enlarged to unrecognizable proportions. The colors, on the other hand, are always highly familiar, with the usual mélange of bouganvillea, turquoise, lagoon green, dusty rose plus a new deep teal blue.

Ruth Rabb, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Italy, flew from Rome to attend Laura Biagiotti's collection, because, she said, "Laura is such a good friend." Biagiotti really designs two collections: One, of luxurious cashmere, was built around a nautical theme and came off well; the other, of cotton, linen and organdy, consisted of a string of doll dresses with a ruffled, pantaloons, pleated and cutted coziness about them. Although as heavy as rich cream, it was well received by buyers from Texas and Florida, who can use clothes like this in their climates.

The Fendi's ready-to-wear collection suffered from the competition of their enormously successful

Jon Dorsey
Versace's sexy metal dress

fur and accessory lines. Despite the Fendi sisters' talent, there is no such thing as a Fendi ready-to-wear image, but they are still trying and getting support from some stores, including Bergdorf Goodman, while others feel the Fendis now have too much on their plate.

As for Complice, which every

body expects to be great because it is designed by Claude Montana, of Paris, it was a disappointment this time, maybe because, in an effort to be commercial, Montana has watered down his look much too much. Even with a mass-market approach, Montana is too lively a talent to be bridled down so tightly.

Another one who needs another chance is Luciano Soprani, who started promisingly two seasons ago but is now suffering from second-act trouble.

Eskimo Art Rarities in Paris

By Souren Melikian

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The art of the Far North from Greenland to Alaska made a rare appearance at auction this week. On Wednesday, Jean-Louis Picard conducted the first auction ever held at Drouot in which Eskimo art was featured on the catalog cover, represented by a fair sampling of some 50 lots.

While Eskimo artifacts occasionally surface in small numbers in London and New York sales of primitive art, such a large group is highly unusual. Even more unusual was the remarkable quality, of three or four pieces.

It is virtually impossible to buy

THE ART MARKET

at auction anything quite as early and fine as the small ivory figurative figure of the Okvik culture (about 300 B.C.) from the Pumuk island off the east end of St. Lawrence Island in Alaska. The 7.6-centimeter-high figure belongs to a phase of Eskimo art known to specialists as Old Bering Sea I.

The highly stylized statuette is called Old Bering Sea II phase of Eskimo culture (about A.D. 300) had failed to sell altogether. The knockdown price, 16,000 francs, was only half the expert's estimate, which, a collector said, was about right. The slightly elongated body, 13 centimeters high, is not a fragment. With its blend of archaic rigidity and elegance in its slenderness, it is immensely more important and desirable, as is any complete piece versus one that is fragmentary.

Similar mishaps befall the two other important carvings. One was the headless body of a man belonging to the Okvik culture and was given a broad, late first millennium dating. A small head that had reportedly been found buried near the body was assumed, plausibly if not certainly so, to match it. Given this uncertainty, its failure to sell at 64,000 francs was understandable.

The other very important statue was carved out of the bottom part of a sealion tusk. This would appear to be a piece of historic significance. According to the catalog entry, the squat female figure with a big rounded head, bare breasts hanging down and puny arms, was handed over by an Eskimo chief to a U.S. government official when Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia. It failed to meet the vendor's reserve as the hammer went down at 36,300 francs, including the auction fee. This would be a lot by European standards if well below the top U.S. gallery price.

The handful of true connoisseurs who attended the sale were excited. The provenance of the best objects, although not publicized by the auctioneer, in keeping with time-honored French practice, was apparently known to all and sundry. Jean-Claude Bellier, a Paris dealer in Impressionist and modern master paintings, has long been collecting in this field for his private enjoyment. He was parting with some of his items, it was said, for personal reasons unrelated to dealing. That accounts for the high quality of some of the pieces, which reflected a collector's choice.

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9-10, 1982

ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

After the Implosion: Cleveland Sifts the Dust for Growth Ideas

CLEVELAND — The motion picture "Atlantic City" opens with a shot of the Traymore Hotel, a huge relic of the glory days of luxury and ease by the seaside, being blasted out of existence by an implosion set off with plastic charges. Atlantic City, leaving its obsolete past behind, was entering the era of gambling casinos.

Last Sunday Cleveland had an implosion of its own. The Cuyahoga and Williamson buildings, historic downtown landmarks, vanished in 10 seconds in a cloud of gray dust, sending hundreds of spectators racing away from the descending particles.

What kind of Cleveland will emerge from the rubble? In the specific case of the Cuyahoga and Williamson buildings, a \$200-million, 45-story building will rise — new headquarters of Standard Oil (Ohio).

Does this symbolize change or continuity? Here, for better or worse, it looks more like continuity. Standard Oil was born in Cleveland, though Sohio is all of the Rockefeller empire that is left in this city.

What kind of Cleveland will emerge from the rubble? From here it looks like continuity.

Where will Cleveland's new stimulus to growth come from? That is the problem troubling its business and political leaders.

They set up a committee called Cleveland Tomorrow to find out what went wrong and what can be done about it. They have found that the city's economic decline resulted from various factors.

For one thing, Cleveland's so-called anchor industries — transportation equipment, primary metals, fabricated metals and machinery — have been growing slowly but losing some of their market share to other regions. Meanwhile, Cleveland has barely participated in national growth industries such as computers, electronics and other high-technology enterprise. Less than 8 percent of employment in the Cleveland area is in such growth industries, and almost half of that is concentrated in just two sectors: machine tools and health care.

The study found that the city was losing jobs because its wage rates were markedly higher than the areas to which industries were moving — not only the South but also other rural locations. It also found that the city's growth was fueled up by restrictive work rules and a legacy of poor labor-management relations, with more hours lost to strikes in recent years than in any other city the committee reviewed.

But the list of growth-stoppers does not end there. Increased foreign competition, low growth of capital investment, a weak technology-and-knowledge base, a poor entrepreneurial environment, a fiscally hard-pressed city, a disorganized development program, a "disastrous" school system — all these and more, the businessmen said, contributed to the city's decline. Cleveland, which numbered almost one million people in 1950, now has a population of only 570,000.

Working Groups and Productivity Centers

What can be done about it? In the anchor industries the committee noted the difficulty, despite the loss of manufacturing jobs, of reducing high-unit labor costs. But it counseled setting up working groups consisting of top management, labor and a neutral third party for every major Cleveland industry.

The committee called for the establishment of a productivity center that would draw upon the knowledge of employees "at all levels of the organization, combined with new techniques for managing those human resources."

Cleveland's businessmen recognize that the job of revitalizing the city cannot be done without fostering growth industries. They want to do this, not by luring outside companies here but by helping new companies to form. One fertile area is to medical technology and research, drawing on the base provided by the medical facilities of Case-Western Reserve University.

In addition, the business group has called for a new Cleveland Research Institute that would do for this area what Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have done for Boston and Route 128, the belt of science-based enterprises.

The committee also proposes to establish a Cleveland Entrepreneurial Service (to help new companies at the time of their formation, when management skills and access to resources are most critical) and a Seed Capital Fund.

Ameritrust Chief Sees Regional Discrimination

The question, however, is whether all these ambitious plans can come to fruition, in a climate of worldwide slump, without greater support from Washington. M. Brock Weir, the chairman of Ohio's largest bank, Ameritrust Corp., calls for a national long-term industrial policy that would map new directions for the American economy. And he wants Washington to end what he calls its discrimination in favor of the South and West against the Northeast.

Other Cleveland businesses emphasize their willingness to move ahead in a time of hardship. For instance, Joseph Toot, president of the Timken Co., is all wrapped up in a new project — a 500,000-ton steel mill his company is building at Canton, Ohio, using the latest and best technology.

And Roy H. Holdt, chairman of White Consolidated Industries, says: "We're playing catch-up. We're spending three times our depreciation allowances. We're going to make it."

Cleveland feels down — but a long way from out.

The New York Times

U.S.-EC Steel Dispute Appears Near Solution

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Western Europe are close to settling their 10-month trade dispute over steel, according to industry and government sources.

Under the arrangement, which is subject to final approval by European and American producers, European governments would establish quotas to keep shipments at around 5 percent of the overall U.S. market, an American industry official reported. Last year European steel products accounted for 6.3 percent of the American steel market.

"I have some real hope that this will be worked out," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who negotiated a basic agreement Aug. 6 with the European Community industrial commissioner, Etienne Davignon, only to have it turned down by the American industry.

Despite the rejection, domestic producers led by the United States Steel Corp. have continued to propose settlement formulas that have been passed on by Mr. Baldrige to the Europeans, industry sources reported. Mr. Baldrige said there

would be no renegotiation of the Aug. 6 agreement, but added that "there could be some minor changes that we will consider."

A spokesman for U.S. Steel declined comment, but John C.L. Donaldson, spokesman in Washington for Eurofer, the steel federation of the European Community countries, said the group "remained hopeful" of an agreement.

The Aug. 6 arrangement would have scaled back EC shipments to 5.76 percent of the U.S. market in 11 basic product lines such as carbon steel plate, hot rolled sheet and bar products.

The domestic industry sought broader coverage that would include higher quality alloy steels, and according to one industry official, an agreement has now been reached at the technical level covering the alloy share of each of the 11 product lines.

A second main stumbling block had been failure to include pipe and tube products used mainly by the oil and chemical industries in the quota arrangements. These products accounted for about one-third of the 6.5 million tons of steel the Europeans shipped to the United States in 1981.

The EC Commission is negotiat-

U.S. Car Firms In Mexico Hit By Weak Peso

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

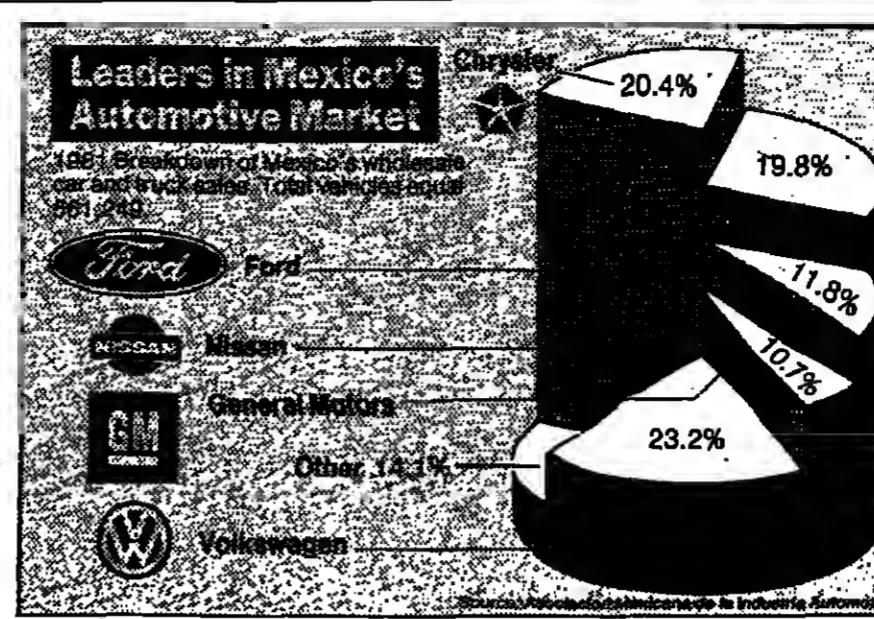
MEXICO CITY — When Detroit auto-makers found their sales in the United States plummeting in the past two years, they could look south to Mexico. In that oil-rich country, where consumers had embarked on a love affair with the car that Americans had begun to abandon, thriving sales and endless expansion all seemed possible.

But the devaluation of the peso in August, which followed a devaluation in February, has turned the bustling market into another headache for American auto executives. The cost of doing business has soared for the Mexican subsidiaries of Chrysler, Ford and General Motors, and at the same time, the recession engulfing the country has made consumers cautious.

Last year, when the peso was worth about 4 cents, some auto companies were borrowing heavily from American banks to expand. Now, they have to repay those debts in dollars, at a time when the peso is worth a little more than a penny.

At the same time, the cost of imported parts has doubled, and with new import restrictions, it is unclear whether the same number of parts will be allowed across the border.

The peso devaluation and the recession have squeezed profits so severely that some auto executives believe it will be 1985 before earnings return to the levels reached in the

*New York Times*

late 1970s and early 1980s. Executives at both Ford and GM have acknowledged that losses in 1982 were a possibility.

"On average, our gross profit margin has been reduced by 50 to 75 percent," said Michael Hammes, president of Ford's Mexican subsidiary.

"There is no question that the market has taken a downturn," added William G. Slocum Jr., president of General Motors in Mexico. GM closed the company's two assembly plants at the end of August and Mr. Slocum said they probably would be shut through the end of this month, for a longer than normal period between model changes.

Nearly 60,000 Mexicans are employed in the auto industry, with another 80,000 employed

in plants that make parts or service the industry.

"We won't reopen until our inventories are in line with what we consider normal," Mr. Slocum said.

So far this year, auto sales in Mexico are down 11.4 percent compared with last year. Ford's sales slid 20.4 percent in the first eight months of this year, and Chrysler's dropped 23 percent. GM sales are up six percent of 1 percent.

Chrysler, Ford and GM — their sales rank in that order — have been in Mexico for as long as 50 years, but it was only in the 1970s that the Latin market began to flourish. Between 1977 and 1981, vehicle sales nearly

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Fed Reduces Discount Rate to 9 1/2%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve reduced its discount rate late Friday by half a percentage point to 9 1/2 percent.

It was the fifth half-point reduction since mid-July to the rate the central bank charges on loans to financial institutions and further underlined the Fed's concern about the weak state of the U.S. economy. The Fed said it acted "to maintain the appropriate alignment with short-term market rates."

Minutes earlier, the Fed reported that the basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, declined by \$2.7 billion in the week ended Sept. 29. The drop was in line with analysts' predictions. The Fed also revised its figures for the previous week, putting the increase at \$300 million rather than \$400 million.

The report of the \$400-million rise a week before jolted the financial markets and sent short-term interest rates higher. Analysts had been expecting a drop of several billion dollars. The unexpected rise created fears that the Fed would tighten up its monetary policy and put upward pressure on rates.

By Thursday, however, the market's mood had changed entirely amid reports that the Fed would temporarily tolerate money supply growth above its targets while it assesses the impact new financial instruments will have on the figure.

The reports alleviated concern that the Fed would tighten its monetary policy in response to the expected rapid growth in money

supply this month. "The Fed wants an excuse to tighten because the economy is so weak," said Tom Thomson, an economist at Crocker Bank in San Francisco.

Many analysts, however, said that while the Fed is unlikely to tighten its credit reins soon and drive up interest rates, it has not shown any sign of loosening its policy either. That policy is based on a belief that excessive money supply growth would revive inflation, which has been reduced to an annual rate of about 5 percent.

On Friday, the Reagan administration endorsed flexibility in the money targets. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said the administration would not object if the Fed overshoots in the short run its money growth targets. The targets call for annual growth of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 percent in M-1, which comprises cash in the public's hands, travelers checks and all kinds of checking accounts.

But Mr. Regan added, "we would not want to see the Fed really overshoot or neglect its responsibilities."

"If they overshoot somewhat, a slight amount for a short period, we are not going to object," he said. "But we certainly would not want to see them pump money in because that would renew inflationary fears."

In the credit markets Friday, a sharp two-day rally stalled late in the morning as the Fed moved to drain reserves from the banking system.

"I heard the term 'Star Wars' as

to bank reserves, and analysts said it did not reflect a change in monetary policy.

At midsession, the 14-percent Treasury bonds due in 2011 were up 16 cents from Thursday to 123 1/2 bid, for a yield of 11.19 percent. Earlier in the day, the bond had traded for as much as 125 1/4.

about \$50 million and last March sold another 10 percent for about \$30 million.

"The sale of our majority interest in Standard Telephones is consistent with our corporate policy of seeking public equity ownership in major telecommunications subsidiaries which serve predominantly local markets," ITT said in a statement.

The company said the decision to sell the majority of its stake in STC was reached before this week's announcement that STC is pulling out of a British group producing the System X digital public telephone exchange. That move left the project to Plessey and General Electric Co. of Britain (unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name) and was seen as some analysts as eventually squeezing STC out of the market for main public exchanges in Britain.

But STC has said its future lies more in other areas: private business telephone systems and submarine cables.

While ITT said it is in STC's interest to stop being a consolidated subsidiary of ITT, the U.S. parent added that their are "considerable mutual benefits" in STC's remaining closely associated and exchanging technology with ITT.

The offer document included a forecast that STC's 1982 pretax profit will total about \$63 million, up nearly 25 percent from last year. On that basis, the company's board said it intends to recommend 1982 dividends totaling 18 cents per existing share, up from 13.5 cents last year.

In New York, an ITT spokesman said STC accounted for about 9 percent of the parent company's total net income of \$676.8 million in 1981. ITT owned 85 percent of STC at that time.

The merchant bank's statement said that 20 million of the shares being offered were reserved for STC shareholders, mainly institutions, and that a further four million were earmarked for employees and pensioners.

ITT sold about 15 percent of STC's stock in June 1979 to British investors for the equivalent of

13.5 cents per share last year.

In the same time, ITT has been able to sell its debt by selling STC shares at nearly 20 times prospective earnings, a high price-to-earnings ratio by U.S. stock market standards. An ITT spokesman said the company's debt-to-equity ratio of 41 to 59 at the end of 1981 will be improved by the end of this year.

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ACROSS

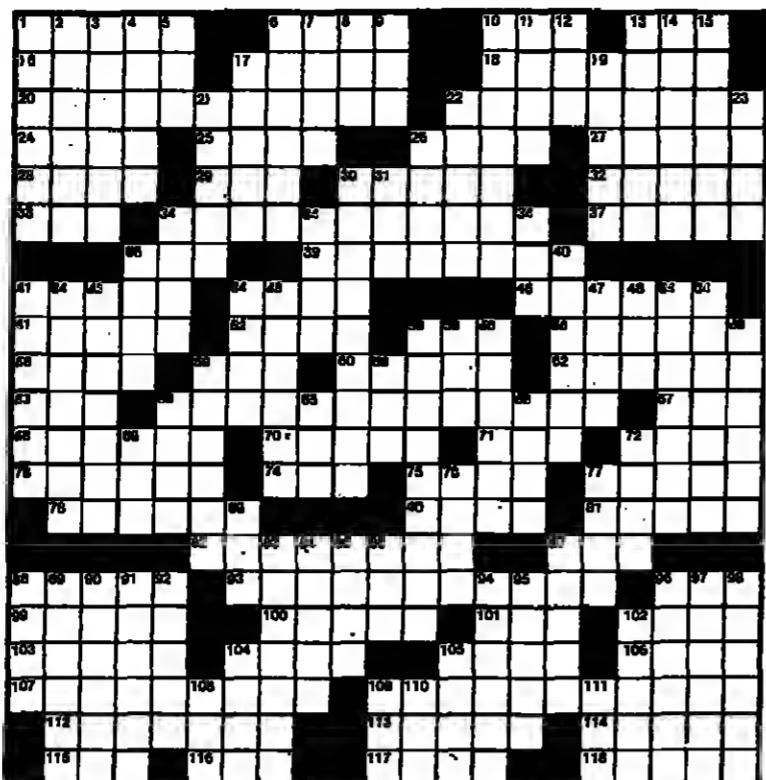
1 Unbending
6 Reduce
10 Greek letter
12 Longer
16 Correct
17 Prospero's
servant
18 One fared
20 Receipts of a
kind
22 Cloakroom
personnel
24 Iouan gulf
25 Mrs. Maher
26 Streetcar
"Mable"
27 Book of Hours
28 Money hazard
29 Follower, in
banks
30 Submerge
32 Type of skirt
33 Sow's pad
34 Make sure
37 Nuclear
particle
38 Iron bars
39 "Israel in
Egypt," for
one
41 Cold
44 —dimitris
46 Aromatic spice
51 Letter stroke
52 Prefix for date
53 Legal matter
56 Leather
worker
58 Champ in 1934
59 Riv. boat
60 Exhausted
62 Curb
64 Army unit
66 Berlin divider
72 Greek under-
grounders
68 Trap setter

ACROSS

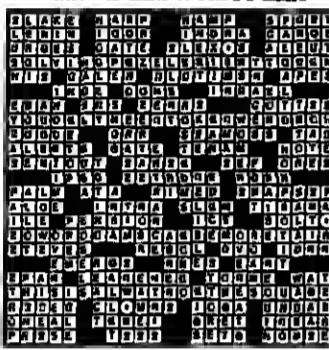
78 Michelangelo
masterpiece
71 Like: Suffix
72 Sra.'s
daughter
73 Teacher's
concern
74 For good, in
Gray
75 Noted Jesuit
lexicographer
77 Impermeable
78 Near the back
80 Author of old
film
81 "Home, Sweet
Home" author
82 Inclined
87 Scull
88 Articles
89 Date using
marches
90 Scale notes
91 Trooper's
beam
100 Pequot
sachem
101 Alphabetic trio
102 "I'd like us not
into
Station"
103 Role in "Don
Carlo"
104 Selvage
105 Accolade
106 Y.A.
106 Biblical
preposition
107 These have 64
squares
108 Supermarkets
109 Superette
112 Like Simba
113 Not rented
114 Accumulate
115 Coterie
116 Debussy's "La
Mer"
117 Buddies
118 Brings home
the bacon

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Mark My Words By Alfio Micci.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

1 Summaries
2 Inn of Istanbul
3 The upper
class
4 Specie
5 The
6 Course for a
future s.p.
7 Annanoso's
daughter
8 Inspect again
9 Overhead
10 Transport type
11 Table d'
12 Combined
13 Passerine bird
14 Plant
15 Poisons to
her
15 Part of F.D.R.
17 Historian
Nevins

DOWN

19 Old Irish
alphabet
21 Truman's
birthplace in
Mo.
22 Greeting for
Parton?
23 Witnessed
24 Obligation
30 Mass. city
31 Mao's
successor
34 Homophone
for Chekhov
35 Admiratory
word
36 Sign the
register
38 Rouge's
counterpart

DOWN

49 Win at an
auction
41 — as
possible
42 Prudie
43 Peacock
44 Western
alliance
45 Green
47 Sped
48 "Après — is
a
49 Getting a
50 Gluttonous
material
53 Gain further
potential from
54 Alfonso's
queen
55 Ambie
57 Transformed

DOWN

50 Coverlet
51 As
possible
52 Prudie
53 Never, in Bonn
54 Western
alliance
55 Head of a tale
56 Tar's milie
57 U. of Maine
58 Verify before
posting
59 Stickers

DOWN

59 Jeanne de la
Fonte
61 Ag's cat
64 Nixon's
spaniel
65 Never, in Bonn
66 Tall tales
68 River in W.
Germany
72 Hang-glide
76 Staff man
77 Ewan and Dax
78 Permit: Abb.
83 Quake
84 Engine knocks
85 Head of a tale
86 Tar's milie
87 U. of Maine
88 Verify before
posting
89 Stickers

90 Jeanne de la
Fonte
91 Ag's cat
92 Nixon's
spaniel
93 Never, in Bonn
94 Defeats in
chess
95 Play the part
96 Coach
97 Hospital figure
98 Saws cords at
night
102 Luis Aranaz,
Cid
103 Aranaz
104 Dax
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WEATHER

BOOKS

THE EDUCATION OF DAVID STOCKMAN
AND OTHER AMERICANS

By William Greider. 1259 pp. Paperback, \$5.95.
Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Harold Evans

WILLIAM GREIDER, in case anyone has forgotten, is the journalist who told us two and one were put into President Reagan's 1981 budget and, surprise, made three instead of the four every supply-side economist had calculated. Greider's account of how the budget became unbalanced is published as a long article in *The Atlantic* in which he related the pilgrim's progress of David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, journeying with his theories and his figures from the Valley of Hope into the Slough of Despond. "None of us," Stockman told Greider, "really understands what's going on with all these numbers," sending a deliciously shocking thrill across a nation that had begun to feel as ignorant as a hog and didn't dare to grunt.

It is the reaction to his Atlantic article that has induced Greider to offer this book. It includes his Atlantic material, which is useful, but it is notable for two critical essays in which Greider reflects on the education he received when he was caught in the whirling eye of the oeww media. Why was everybody shocked? Leave aside the question of whether Greider betrayed a trust established during his nine months of conversation with Stockman; he gives an honorably convincing account of the arrangement: "I would use him and he would use me." The real question is why there was such a gap between what government was up to with the long budget wrangle and the public understanding of reality. Because government kept everything secret? That would be the normal sequel of the argument from a journalist. But dog bites dog. Greider does finger government but his main bill of indictment is against himself and his professional colleagues.

Newspapers and broadcasting give the "news," but much of it about government does not make sense to most people. It has no context, no explanation. It is an event on event, episode on episode, a scatter of sparks but not an electric arc.

And it is written in code. The bureaucracy and the politicians send signals to each other through the press. In veiled references, spokesman and sources canvass policies without commitment, undermine one another without confrontation and offer alliances without the embarrassing risk of public rejection. The press more or less knows the reality but muffles and moderates the messages so as to respect confidences and keep the game alive. It all makes sense to the elite but gives no coherence, no understanding, to the outsiders.

How else, asks Greider, can anyone explain why Stockman's ruminations were so stunning? Greider says he had imagined that anyone who had followed the budget story would find his article interesting but not astounding. It could have been seismic only because the proliferation of daily stories had splintered the reality: only the comprehensive narrative, decoded, enabled people to understand what had been going on.

I doubt very much whether it is desirable, even if it were practicable, for everything to be uncoded and the private dialogues made public. Greider underrates, I think, the values of the masked ball. But he is surely right with the gestalt theory of journalism: the sum is greater than the parts. There is nothing new about this observation. Walter Lippmann wrote in "The Phantom Public" how the citizen lives in an invisible environment. James Reston in "The Artillery of the Press" argued the case 16 years ago for more analysis against less spot news, "much of it trivial rubbish." Greider's service is to remind us, by vivid personal experience, that in journalism are recidivist junkies hooked on the hype of happening.

English Treasures
Of Arms, Armor
On Show in U.S.

United Press International

CINCINNATI — Cincinnati Art Museum officials have unveiled a multimillion-dollar display of "treasures from the Tower of London," the first time the collection of arms and armor has been outside England.

"Many of these pieces are considered national treasures in England," said the museum director, Millard Rogers, as he conducted a press preview of the 111 pieces, which date from the 14th through the 19th centuries.

The display will be open to the public Oct. 9 through Jan. 9 and will be the only showing in the United States. The exhibition will be shown next March 19 through June 19 in Toronto before being returned to England.

Most of the arms and armor feature lavishly art work and were created by the most talented craftsmen of the day. Included is a head-to-toe, 94-pound steel combat suit made for King Henry VIII.

The numerous steel helmets, firearms and swords in the show are blends of war and art.

P
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SEEING THE RED CROSS
AMBULANCE, THE TWO
DOWNED PILOTS LEAP IN!



WE'RE NOT MOVING...



NOW WE'RE
MOVING!

B.
C.

I FEEL NOTHING FOR
YOU BUT RESPECT.



...YOU ALL SO
TRANSPARENT!

B.
L
O
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D
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E

I'M SELLING THE
LATEST IN
BOOMERANGS



IT'S THE MOST UNIQUE
BOOMERANG I
DESIGNED



HEY, THAT BOOMERANG
DIDN'T COME BACK!



THAT'S WHAT'S SO
UNIQUE ABOUT IT!

B.
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FOOD! HEY! STOP THROWING
YOUR FOOD!



YOU TELL 'EM, SARGE!



YOU COULD SERIOUSLY
INJURE SOMEONE
WITH THESE ROLLS.

A
N
D
Y

STILL OUT ON
STRIKE, FLOP
YES, RUBE.



HOW DOES IT
FEEL TO BE
A DAY
OF LEISURE?



I FEEL AS IF
THERE'D BEEN
TENS OF
TONS ON MY
BACK, AND
ONE OF 'EM'S
BEEN
LIFTED OFF

W
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of
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THAT'S THE
FINEST TORTURE
CHAMBER MONEY
CAN BUY



YOU
MUST
BE
VERY
PROUD,
SIRE



THE
PEOPLE
OF
ID
DESERVE
THE
BEST

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LISTEN TO ME, SWEET-
HEART! YOU'RE AS
MUCH INVOLVED IN
THIS SCAM AS I AM
— AND YOU'RE GOING
THROUGH WITH IT!



GET DRESSED! I'M
TAKING YOU OUT
RIGHT NOW!



LOOK, BETSY — I TOLD YOU
THIS WAS THE LAST SCAM
WE'D PULL — AND IF WE DO
IT RIGHT, WE'LL BE ON
EASY STREET!

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OKAY IF I
ASK YOU
FIRE AWAY, MY
MEN AND I
DO OUR BEST
TO FILL YOU IN, SIR.
FOR MY FILES,
SON!



I THINK IT'S
TERRIBLE THE
OWNER SHOULD
CALL THE SHOTS!
RIGHT!



I SEE,
SO WHAT'S
YOUR OPINION
OF THE NFL
STRIKE?



SO YOU'D
SCAB IF
NECESSARY.
I DIDN'T
SAY THAT!
HE
DON'T
SAY IT.



JUMBLE.

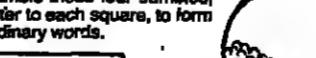
THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

©

KORPE



TILMI



COLKUN



ERPICH

I wanna be just
like him when
I grow up

SPORTS

Brewers Stay Alive; Big Inning Puts Cards Over Braves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILWAUKEE — Don Sutton pitched Milwaukee to a 5-3 victory over the California Angels on Friday with the help of a two-run home by Paul Molitor and the relief pitching of Pete Ladd as the Milwaukee Brewers clung to life in the American League playoffs.

On Thursday, the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Atlanta Braves, 7-0, to take a 1-0 lead in the National League playoff.

The Brewers, down 2-1 in the series with Game 4 set for Saturday afternoon, still faced an unenviable task. No team, has ever come back from an 0-2 deficit to win a league championship series.

The Angels had masterful pitching.

From Tommy John and Bruce Kison to win the first two games of the best-of-five series, but on Friday it was Sutton's turn. Sutton scattered eight hits, struck out nine and walked two in 7 1/3 innings. He lost his shutout bid on a controversial home by Bob Boone in the eighth inning.

Sutton, 37 years old, was an 11th-hour acquisition from the Houston Astros. He finally ran out of steam after the homer, allowing run-scoring doubles by Fred Lynn and Don Baylor in the ninth and leaving to a standing ovation. Ladd finished up, retiring all four Angels he faced.

With two out in the seventh inning, Molitor provided what turned out to be the winning runs when he cracked a two-out, two-run homer off reliever Mike Witt. Molitor had hit an inside-the-park homer in the Brewers' 4-2 loss at Anaheim on Wednesday.

Boone, the leadoff hitter in the eighth, lofted Sutton's first pitch toward the fence, but leftfielder Ben Oglivie camped under it, wading. Oglivie and a fan from the left-field bleachers reached for the ball simultaneously, and the fan won, appearing on the television replay to have caught the ball below the top of the fence. Umpire Larry Barnett, working the left-field line, signaled home run as Oglivie, centerfielder Gorman Thomas and other Brewers players argued vehemently.

Sutton helped himself in the first inning and got some help from California's Fred Lynn in the fourth. But it was Sutton's ability to make the pitch's when it counted that made the difference.

A rather unlikely pitching duel that had developed between Sutton and Angels' left-hander Geoff

Zahn over the first 3 1/2 innings fizzled very quickly in the bottom of the fourth when Milwaukee scored three runs on an RBI double by Cecil Cooper and sacrifice flies by Gorman Thomas and Don Money.

In St. Louis, the Cardinals had a

party on the base paths for one in-

ning, and almost everyone attended.

When it was over, they had beaten the Atlanta Braves, 7-0, in the first game of the National League championship series.

Leading, 1-0, after five innings,

the Cardinals scored five runs on

six hits in the sixth inning, sending

11 men to the plate. In all, the Car-

inals managed 11 singles in their

13 hits off four pitchers.

Bob Forsch, the Cardinal start-

er, had two singles and a sacrifice

fly, and gave up only three hits

and no walks.

The sixth inning started inaus-

ciously enough. St. Louis was

ahead, 1-0, when Lonnie Smith (68

stolen bases in the regular season)

led off with a grounder to first

base. Chris Chambliss scooped up the ball, but his hurried throw to

pitcher Pascual Perez, covering

first, was at knee level and Perez

dropped it. It was ruled an infield

single.

That was the break the Car-

inals needed. Keith Hernandez fol-

lowed with a line single to left center, Smith moving to third. When

George Hendrick singled home

Smith, the Braves' manager, Joe

Torre, called on his ace long

leaving to a standing ovation.

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and Angels' left-hander Geoff



How Harvey Brewed His Wallbangers

By George Vescsey
New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — The little red light was flashing on his telephone when Harvey Kuenn reached his hotel room in Stockton, California, last June 1. The operator gave him a message to call Harry Dalton.

Dalton wanted to know what Kuenn thought of each of them.

"I told him what I thought,"

"What about me?" I figured if they

wanted me to do the job, they'd

ask me."

Several times an all-star in 15 ma-

ior-league seasons, Kuenn joined

the Brewer organization in 1971

but had never volunteered for the

team.

He was eager to help the club any

way he could.

Kuenn was loyal to Dalton — so

loyal that he would travel to tutor

the minor-league hitters whenever

the Brewers were on a road trip.

Kuenn's business trips were often

more physically tiring than the

Brewers' trips — with no road

secretaries arranging buses, rooms

and luggage transfers for a man

with an artificial leg — but Kuenn

was eager to help the club any way

he could.

Kuenn returned Dalton's tele-

phone call that evening in June.

The Brewers were in Seattle, and

Dalton was traveling with the club,

a meaningful gesture when a high-

ly rated team is plodding along

with 23 victories and 24 losses.

In the hours before Tuesday

night's championship series opener

against the California Angels, both

managing job and had never been

asked.

Dalton thanked Kuenn that

night in June and hung up the

phone. The conversation had gone

just about as Dalton had expected

it would; it had made Dalton lean

even more toward his fourth man-

agerial candidate, who was really

his first choice.

"I never expected Harvey to vol-

unteer," Dalton recalls. "That's

not Harvey Kuenn. He works

for you. He does what you want."

Dalton wanted Kuenn to man-

age the Brewers in baseball but

they were already 8½ games out of

first place and going nowhere. Dal-

ton says: "If Harvey thought we

needed a No. 1 type of manager,

that would tell me something. If

Harvey thought we needed a No. 2

or No. 3 type, that would tell me

something else."

The general manager thought

the Brewers "needed a chance to

play their game without being too

involved in the personality of the

manager. I saw that happening

with Buck. We didn't need drastic

changes. We needed a manager

who could take the club and run

with it."

That was exactly what Kuenn

told Dalton in their first conversa-

tion. Half an hour later, Dalton

needed a No. 1 type of manager, that would tell me something. If Harvey thought we needed a No. 2 or No. 3 type, that would tell me something else."

The general manager thought the Brewers "needed a chance to play their game without being too involved in the personality of the manager. I saw that happening with Buck. We didn't need drastic changes. We needed a manager who could take the club and run with it."

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ART BUCHWALD

Filling the Screens

WASHINGTON — A bunch of the sports executives at Zenith Network were sitting around the conference table trying to come up with some programming to replace the NFL football games. It was the eighth week of the strike and they had tried everything from lacrosse to ladies' mud wrestling, but for some reason they just couldn't attract the audiences to warrant the \$250,000 a minute they were charging for the time.

"I think I've got it," said Dexter. "The Girl's Latin School of Boston is playing Our Lady of Victory's field hockey team on Sunday. It's a grudge match that goes back 50 years. With proper promotion I think we could get people to tune in."

"Who knows anything about women's field hockey?"

"I'll tell you Howard does. Let's call him in."

Five minutes later, "Howard, we're thinking of putting on the Girl's Latin/Our Lady of Victory field hockey match this Sunday, to keep the crowd that likes pro football. Could you handle the color?"

Howard smirked. "That is a silly question. Girl's Latin of Boston has a lifetime record of 345 wins against 165 losses. Under the feds, but very underrated Mary McGrory, they had four undefeated years — a record that has never been surpassed in the New England Regional Conference. Respectably, and I must be candid about it, the team has out been living up to the high expectations we all had for it at the beginning of the year."

"Nikki Harris, probably one of the most astute and skilled field hockey coaches since Carry (The Head) Remfrew, who led Kamehameha Gibbs to a 10-0 record in 1924, told me that the locker room problems earlier this year between Roz Rogers and Hilda Marion had been sorted out, and she believed the team was up for an Our Lady of Victory defeat."

"Which brings me to a story about Francis Barnard. Francis, as you know, had been offered a

scholarship to Georgetown Visitation. Her mother had played for Visitation in 1936 and made All-American. But Francis had developed a knee injury on a skateboard and doctors had told her she would never play field hockey again. She went to an orthopedic specialist named Alice McKeivie who put in an artificial knee. Alice Harris and told her Francis could play. Nikki arranged for a full scholarship for Francis and that is why Francis is now playing for Girls Latin instead of Georgetown Visitation.

"Thanks Howard, you seem to know your field hockey."

"Our Lady of Victory had its greatest years under Sister Mary Therese Bottocelli, between 1941 and '53. Sister Mary used to smash a player's wrist with a hockey stick every time the player hit the ball over crossbar. In 1965, Victory's Mother Superior, Dorothy Tuber, decided to de-emphasize field hockey after Eunice Shriver brought her daughter Maria a Mustang convertible for scoring three goals against Madeira.

"Fortunately, the alumni rebelled, as field hockey was the only reason most parents sent their daughters to Our Lady of Victory, and now they are back in the big time. If I may interject a personal note, I remember the afternoon on October 6, 1971, when Mary Healy in the classic contest with Potomac Normal —"

"That's enough, Howard, you've convinced us."

"Well, are you going to go with the Girl's Latin game next week or not?" Howard asked.

"Either that or a horseshoe-pitching match between the Flatbush Odd Fellows Home and the Sun City Bulldogs."

"I'll never forget watching the Flatbush Odd Fellows defeat the Calgary Nursing Home in an overtime, in that memorable series in Anchorage, Alaska, 'oo Jan. 4, 1947. Flatbush had a one-armed thrower named Skippy Damzinger and Skippy had left his favorite horseshoe on the train. So he saw this Canadian Mounted Policeman and he —"

"Okay, Howard, we'll get back to you as soon as we make our decision."

"I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I have to tell the way it is."

PARIS — There was no script, nothing in words; just a notebook with two vertical rows of 13 postage-stamp-size drawings, the tidy results of months of doodling.

"I doodle constantly, I doodle it so many times it's in my body," Robert Wilson says. He is the creator of such complex works, which he handily calls operas, as "Desafin & Glace" (1970), the 12-hour-long "Life and Times of Joseph Stalin" (1973), "A Letter for Queen Victoria" (1975), "Emmett on the Beach" (1976), "I Was Sitting on the Patio This Guy Appeared I Thought I Was Hallucinating" (1977), "Death, Destruction and Detroit" (1979) and "Edison" (1979). Le Monde hailed his work as a "revolution in the plastic arts that one sees only once or twice in a generation."

Wilson's work is visually stunning (he does his own sets and lighting), a theater of movement

and sound. Early in his career, when he still called himself Robert M. Wilson, Bob Wilson said of his work: "They were architecturally arranged, not literary structures. The main concern was how things were arranged in time and space."

Showing his tiny drawings of a small house, a forest flower, a room, he says, "This is the structure, this is the way I structure an opera. Once I know what a space looks like, the feeling of the space, then I know what should happen there."

Two years ago he showed his drawings to the American soprano Jessye Norman, who chose 20 Negro spirituals to go with Wilson's structure, arranged the music, auditioned the other singers and composed a cello accompaniment — the first music she has written for "Sometime I Feel Like a Motherless Child." The result is "Great Day in the Morning," which will be performed at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées Oct. 12, 14, 17, 19, 21 and 23. The work is all music, except for one short spoken poem, and it is, says Miss Norman, "a celebration of the soaring human spirit, the soul of the people."

The Wilson-Norman collaboration is cheerful, affectionate and unlikely. Wilson has never before worked entirely with existing texts. Norman has long made it clear that she prefers recitals and concerts to theatrical performances. Norman is quick and funny

but looks like a granite goddess. Wilson is pencil-slim and looks like a straight-A college student who makes nuclear bombs on the side.

Wilson began working with brain-damaged and deaf children in his native Texas and continued his work in body movement while an art and architecture student at Pratt Institute in New York in the '60s. "Bob was clearly not interested in the notion of the 'actor,'" one professor has said. "A dancer and painterly response was moving in." "Deafman Glance," which wooed him international acclaim, was developed from the life and drawings of young deaf mutes with whom Wilson had worked.

In recent years, Wilson has found his audience and backers more in Europe than in New York, where one critic called him "a Parisian caprice."

"We don't have a place for an artist's theater in America, we're

not as culturally aware as the Europeans. Europeans have been more receptive, there are more movies here," Wilson says. He has benefited from state subsidies from France and West Germany and also from Imperial Iran, where he presented an opera at the Shiraz festival that lasted 168 hours and began with a three-hour overture.

Jessye Norman, who made her name in Europe and lives in London but now spends almost the year in the United States, agrees that the American culture can be sticky.

"It's true, I can understand what Bob says. For lieder recitals, there wasn't a big audience. For the routine recital, you'd start with an Italian aria and end with a folk song, you certainly don't want to do a program of Hugo Wolf. But I do want to do a program of Hugo Wolf." These days it's easier.

"Now it is possible to sing long

Doodling on a 'Great Day'



Courtesy DebutCorp

Bob Wilson and Jessye Norman.

boring recitals in America," she says.

Notably independent from the start, Jessye Norman went to Europe in her early 20s, having been signed by the Deutsche Oper in 1969. Her first role was Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser." In 1974, in the middle of her second season in Berlin, she decided to quit opera for four years; she had seen too many young singers afflicted with an incurable wobble from straining too much in opera; also, she realized that while opera houses needed dramatic sopranos, she didn't need an opera house in order to sing.

"I wanted to work on developing my voice rather than my operatic repertoire. Now when I'm in an opera, I know why I'm there."

In November, she will go to the United States to sing in Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" and Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex." In late December, "Great Day in the Morning" will open at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, culminating in a Christmas Eve performance that excited Wilson and Norman a lot.

From working with Wilson, Jessye Norman says she has learned that time and space are all-important. "To allow for the passage of time and to use space, gestures must always be finished, 20 seconds to raise an arm, and perhaps 21 to lower it, you mustn't be too long or too short, you mustn't break a gesture."

Timing of gestures and use of space are preoccupations at rehearsals.

"The arm, it's a vertical line, the thumb is almost parallel to this side," Wilson says, showing a singer how to imitate Miss Norman's movements. The cast and musicians sit in chairs in a circle while Wilson kneels over sheets of notes to show the floor.

The costumes, timeless in mood, are by the London costumer Thea Porter. Wilson has been working on the lighting, which includes an onstage fire, for two years. In the last tableaux Jessye Norman sings "Amazing Grace" while pouring water from a pitcher into a glass, a never-ending flow that falls onto the floor.

"The fire can suggest anything as the water can. I always think there's something appropriate to the moment," Wilson says. In sadder days, rather than submit to the usual questions at a press conference,

"The concept is quite clear in my head, but I don't want to do a 'Parsifal' in my life. I want to do one I would love to have Jessye as Kundry."

"I'm all for it," says Miss Norman. "If I ever sing Kundry, it would be with Bob. I can't wait to see what he does with the 20 minutes Kundry usually spends lying on the floor."

"And I can't wait," says Wilson, "to see what Jessye does with the music."

PEOPLE

Reagan Ranked at Top of Best-Dressed List

The Men's Fashion Guild of America put President Ronald Reagan at the top of its 1982 "Best Dressed Men" list. Also on the list were the television and movie stars Robert Wagner and George Hamilton and the New York Philharmonic conductor Zubin Mehta. Nancy Reagan stopped by Merv Griffin's television show and chatted about everything from her pet charity, 3 foster grandparents' program, teen-age drug abuse and the problems of being wife of the president. "It's really different than I expected it to be," Mrs. Reagan said of life in the White House. "I didn't expect it to be this busy. Most of our adult life has been public life, but I didn't expect it to be, I guess, this public," Mrs. Reagan said on the show in Los Angeles.

A tired David Willett Jr. rode to the steps of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, night, climaxing a three-week transcontinental bicycle trip aimed at blocking the deportation of his adopted brother to Liberia. Willett, 21, made the trip from San Juan Capistrano, California, to drum up public help in cutting through government red tape that threatens to break up his family. Barring an act of Congress or presidential intervention, Samuel Willett, 27, will be sent back to Liberia next Jan. 15. The government says Samuel was, for immigration purposes, too old to be adopted when David Willett Sr. and his wife, Ruth, made him a part of their family while they were serving with the Peace Corps in Liberia in 1972. Some officials question the reason behind Samuel's adoption, suspecting that he was really adopted to be a hired employee of the Willetts. The Willetts deny the charge.

The opera will take three years and one year before that to block it out," he said. "Medea" will take four or five years." His engagement book is full through 1986. Jessye Norman refused to commit herself beyond 1985.

Wilson manages to work on several projects at once by concentrating intently on one for a while, then putting it aside for another so he can return to the first one with fresh eyes. Right now, his talk keeps coming back to "Parsifal."

The concept is quite clear in my head, but I don't want to do a "Parsifal" in my life. I want to do one I would love to have Jessye as Kundry."

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St. Francis Stamp in U.S.

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A commemorative stamp honoring St. Francis of Assisi on the 800th anniversary of his birth was introduced in this city, which is named for the saint. The 20-cent stamp shows a portrait of St. Francis with his hand raised.

St. Francis Stamp in U.S.

DETROIT — The Associated Press

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